

FRIMLEY & CAMBERLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for

1969

FRIMLEY AND CAMBERLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

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Councillor A.J. Byrne (Vice-Chairman)
Councillor Mrs. M.J. Clark
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and ex officio:
Councillor E.B. Stephens
Chairman of the Council

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health
C.A. McPHERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., L.D.S., D.P.D.

Chief Public Health Inspector
STUART V. ROBINSON, M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector
A.J. DESBROW, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors
M.J. DAVIS, M.A.P.H.I. (*Retired 31.3.69*)
B.H. MARSH, M.A.P.H.I.
M.T. BITHELL
G. PAXTON, (*Appointed 16.5.69*)

Cleansing Supervisor
H.I. BARLASS, M.I.W.H.S., A.M.I.P.C.

Assistant Cleansing Supervisor
J.E.W. COLDHAM, (*Resigned 24.8.69*)
G. BUSH, (*Appointed 15.9.69.*)

Public Analyst
J.A. PALGRAVE, B.Sc., M.Chem.A., F.R.I.C.

Chief Clerk
S.A. LOCKING

Clerks

MISS S. ELKINS
MRS. D. MORGAN (*Resigned 8.6.69*)
MISS D.C. BASS-TWITCHELL (*Appointed 27.1.69*)
MRS. P.S. ORFORD (*Appointed 30.6.69*)

OFFICE Public Health Department,
Municipal Buildings,
London Road,
Camberley, Surrey.
TELEPHONE NUMBER CAMBERLEY 5222

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1969

To the Chairman and Members of the
Frimley and Camberley Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my privilege to present the Annual Report on the state of the health of the district for the year 1969.

In the vital statistics we see, as previously, the continuance of the trend of a diminishing birth rate. One death occurred from measles in a boy aged 4 years but otherwise there were no deaths from any of the commoner infectious diseases nor from maternity.

Fifteen cases of Infective Jaundice were brought to our notice, the majority in children of school age, in this the first year of notification for this disease.

Despite some embarrassments in the supply of measles vaccine, protection was given to almost 600 children, the majority under 4 years of age. It is important that this type of vaccination should now be pursued more vigorously and as the vaccine is freely available it is the Ministry's advice that all children should be given their single injection as soon as possible after they reach 12 months of age.

It is satisfactory to record that an increasing number of women have presented themselves for examination for cervical cytology at either their doctors' surgeries or the County Council's Clinics and it is important that this routine health screening examination should take place not less frequently than every 5 years.

The demand for periodical chest X-rays by the general public and especially those referred by their General Practitioners continues and it is fortunate that the weekly facilities for miniature radiography are still available at the Civic Hall, Knoll Road. During the year there was some reasonable apprehension that this service would be curtailed and we are glad to find that such has not been the case.

The importation of rabies in the form of an infected dog to the district in October presented itself in somewhat dramatic form and the incident as a whole perhaps received more than its share of local and national publicity. The multitude of questions which were asked required, unfortunately, a blend of medical and veterinary evaluation before an answer could be given. The circumstances as they evolved are set out in the main body of the Report and it is primarily my duty, therefore, in this preface to acknowledge receipt of the help received from so many sources. As the dog lived with his owners on Military property in Sandhurst, the majority of contacts requiring immunisation were given this by the R.A.M.C. authorities who of course act in the capacity of family doctor to these households. I am most grateful for their help and co-operation at all times. The criterion for selecting 'contacts' was a difficult one and the use of a vaccine as yet relatively untried in this country was not without the risk of complications. Fortunately the reactions were relatively few and insignificant.

I am most indebted to the Colindale Counties Central Laboratory and Dr. Macrae for his ready supply of vaccine and his laboratory investigations and advice. To the Divisional Veterinary Officer, Mr. Hendrie of Guildford and his staff has fallen the efficient and prolonged supervision of suspect animals for a period of 12 months and in association with the Police whose duties with the local authorities under the Diseases of Animals Act have indeed been onerous, I wish to accord my very best thanks.

The valuable work of the Old People's Welfare Committee continues to expand in a variety of ways. During the year the number of meals which were served through the good offices of the W.R.V.S. increased materially as indeed did the demand. The opening of Day Centres for meals commenced and it is hoped that the provision of a purpose-built Day Centre in the district will not be unduly delayed.

I would wish to acknowledge the assistance which Dr. Cook of the Public Health Laboratory has given us on all occasions in routine bacteriological work, and in conclusion may I thank the Council and the Clerk and all Chief Officers for their help and consideration on all health problems and the General Practitioners for their co-operation at all times.

I have the honour to be Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. A. McPHERSON

Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,768 Acres
Population (Registrar General's Estimated Mid-Year 1969)	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,600
						(including non-civilians)	
Number of dwelling houses (at 1st April, 1969)	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,542
Rateable Value (at 1st April, 1969)	...	...	...	...	...	...	£2,336,548
Rates in the £ (For year commencing 1.4.69)	...	...	...	...	...	...	13s. 10d.
Product of a Penny Rate (For year commencing 1st April, 1969)	...	...	...	...	...	...	£9,640

COMPARABILITY FACTORS - BIRTHS 0.87 : DEATHS 1.42

LIVE BIRTHS	...	...	...	...	...	...	779
Legitimate	-	Male	383	Female	342		
Illegitimate	-	Male	24	Female	30		
Crude Rate per 1,000 Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.3
Adjusted Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.9
ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS PER CENT OF TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
STILLBIRTHS	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Legitimate	-	Male	2	Female	4		
Illegitimate	-	Male	0	Female	0		
Rate per 1,000 Total Live and Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
TOTAL LIVE AND STILLBIRTHS	...	...	...	...	...	...	785
DEATHS	...	...	...	...	...	...	283
Crude Rate per 1,000 Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.6
Adjusted Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.4
INFANT DEATHS (deaths under 1 year)	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Legitimate	-	Male	6	Female	3		
Illegitimate	-	Male	0	Female	0		
INFANT MORTALITY RATES							
Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 Total Live Births							12
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Legitimate							
Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Illegitimate							
Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
MATERNAL MORTALITY (including abortion)							
Number of Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Rate per 1,000 Total Live and Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0

CAUSE OF DEATH	Total all Ages	Under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks - 1 yr.		Age in Years										65-74	75 and over
					1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64					
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Other Tuberculosis, including late effects	M 2	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -	M -	F -
Measles	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung Bronchus	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Malignant Neoplasms	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Endocrine etc., Diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Active Rheumatic Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hypertensive Disease	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ischaemic Heart Disease	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Forms of Heart Disease	7	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebrovascular Disease	14	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	9	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bronchitis and Emphysema	11	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peptic Ulcer	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appendicitis	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of Digestive System	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of Prostate	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abortion	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital Anomalies	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	3	2	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Other Accidents	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suicide and Self Inflicted Injuries	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ALL AGES	146 137	6 2	- 1	2 2	- 2	2 2	1 1	4 -	5 7	14 6	28 13	43 27	40 78			

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

The Surrey County Council as the Local Health Authority is responsible for the Ambulance and Medical Transport Services.

Laboratory Facilities

The Public Health Laboratory at Guildford is responsible for the examination of the majority of specimens submitted by this Department from cases of infectious diseases.

This laboratory also undertakes bacteriological examinations of milk, ice cream, water, etc., as may be required. It also undertakes biological examinations.

The resources of the Pathological Departments of the General Hospitals are, of course, available to any General Practitioners.

Home Nursing and Midwifery

The Surrey County Council maintains the services of the following District Nurses in the area together with such reliefs as may be necessary:

Miss M. Beach	4 Robins Bow, Camberley.	Camberley 4792
Miss R.M. Hennell	Flat 1, Dempster House, 69 Frimley Green Road, Frimley Green.	Camberley 3049
Miss M.W. Kedge	Treetops, Beech Road, Frimley Green.	Deepcut 5 330
Miss B. Farrow	Flat 2, Dempster House, 69 Frimley Green Road, Frimley Green.	Camberley 3657
Mrs. H. Grosvenor	38 High Beeches, Parkside, Frimley.	Camberley 27844
Mrs. C. Patmore	Flat 2, The Poplars, Frimley Road, Camberley.	Camberley 21510
Mrs. E. Mant	107 Fleet Road, Cove, Farnborough.	Farnborough 46263
Mrs. M. Harris	4, Kingsway, Blackwater.	Camberley 21890
Mrs. P. Spinks	11 Meadway, Frimley.	Camberley 22293
Mrs. G. Caton	9 Colwyn Close, Ashley Rise, Yateley.	Cricket Hill 4836
Mr. C.W. Sara	Flat, Welfare Centre, Blackdown Camp.	Deepcut 5661

The above Male Nurse was appointed to cover the Nursing of Male Patients, particularly the heavy cases which require extra attention and lifting.

CLINICS AND OTHER TREATMENT CENTRES

The Surrey County Council provided the following services in the area during 1969:

CLINIC	TELEPHONE NUMBER	WELFARE CENTRE	ANTE-NATAL	DENTAL ORTHODONTIC	EYE	GENERAL MEDICAL	SPEECH THERAPY	PARENTCRAFT AND REFLAXATION	REMEDIAL EXERCISES	IMMUNISATION
The Poplars, Frimley Road, Camberley.	Camberley 21799	Thursday p.m.	-	Tuesdays and Thursdays a.m. and p.m.	1st and 5th Monday p.m.	Thursday a.m.	Wednesday a.m. and p.m.	Fridays p.m.	Friday a.m.	2nd Monday p.m.
Berkshire Road, Camberley.	Camberley 23955	Monday and Wednesday p.m.	Thursday p.m. Mid- wives Clinic	Monday, Wed- nesday and Friday a.m. and p.m.	1st and 5th Monday a.m.	Wednesday a.m.	-	Thursday p.m.	Friday a.m.	1st and 3rd Monday a.m.
St. Peter's Hall Frimley.	-	Friday p.m.	-	-	-	Friday p.m.	-	-	-	1st Wednesday p.m.
St. Andrew's Hall Frimley Green.	-	2nd and 4th Thursdays p.m.	-	-	-	2nd and 4th Thursdays p.m.	-	-	-	1st Tuesday p.m.
Infant Welfare Centre, Blackdown.	-	Tuesday p.m.	-	Wednesday p.m.	-	Tuesday p.m.	-	-	-	2nd Thursday a.m.
St. Francis Hall, Chobham Road, Frimley.	-	2nd and 4th Wednesdays p.m.	-	-	-	2nd and 4th Wednesdays p.m.	-	-	-	2nd and 4th Wednesdays p.m.

Home Help Service

The 'Neighbourly' Home Help Scheme continued to expand during the year and undoubtedly proved to be of much assistance to all concerned and in some measure relieved the demand for the ordinary Home Help.

In the endeavour to deal more adequately with the problem of sub-standard premises, and where conditions had fallen below the normal standard of hygiene, the County Council introduced a system for making extra payments initially to Home Helps to clear up the premises and an additional plus rate where there was a continuing need to bring the premises up to a reasonable standard.

Hospital Services

There have been no major changes in the hospital services provided by the Farnham Group Hospital Management Committee during the year.

Northfield Hospital, Aldershot (Telephone No. Aldershot 21365) is responsible for admitting the majority of the infectious diseases in the district.

It would seem that about 80 per cent of mothers are admitted for confinements in hospitals or institutions, the majority from civilian families attending Frimley Hospital or St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford. The Louise Margaret Hospital, Aldershot, admits many mothers from military families and has been helpful indeed in providing also for admissions from many civilian families from this District as from elsewhere.

Venereal Disease

Free and confidential advice and treatment is available at:

Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford.	Females - Mondays	2.30 - 4.30 p.m.
	Fridays	2.30 - 4.30 p.m.
	Males - Mondays	5.0 - 6.30 p.m.
	Fridays	5.0 - 6.30 p.m.
Woking and District Victoria Hospital, Woking.	Females - Thursdays	5 - 7 p.m.
	Males - Thursdays	5 - 7 p.m.
Aldershot Hospital, St. Georges Road, Aldershot.	Females - Mondays	10 - 12 noon
	Wednesdays	2 - 4 p.m.
	Males - Wednesdays	5 - 7 p.m.

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis Clinics are available at the following Centres:

Farnham Chest Clinic held at Northfield Hospital, Aldershot.

Wednesdays	-	9.20 a.m.	2.30 p.m.
Fridays	-	1st 9.30 a.m. 2.15 p.m.	2nd 9.30 a.m. 4th 9.30 a.m.
Saturdays	-	(last Saturday in month)	9.30 a.m.

and at Farnham Hospital alternate Mondays - 1.45 p.m.

Poplars Clinic, Frimley Road, Camberley) Alternate Tuesdays p.m.
Berkshire Road Clinic, Camberley) (first Tuesday in month)

Guildford - 64 Epsom Road.

Mondays and Wednesdays - 1 - 4 p.m.
 Thursdays - 9.30 - 11.30 a.m. - By appointment only.

Fridays - 9.00 - 12 noon.

Camberley Orthopaedic Clinic, London Road.

Out-patients clinic - first 3 Wednesdays in month - 2 p.m.

Welfare Food Distribution

The Poplars clinic	..	..	Tuesdays	2.30 - 4 p.m.
			Thursdays	2 - 4 p.m.
Blackdown Centre	..	..	Tuesdays	2 - 4 p.m.
Berkshire Road Clinic	..	..	Mondays and Wednesdays	2 - 4 p.m.
St. Peter's Hall, Frimley	..	..	Fridays	2 - 4 p.m.
Day's Store, Mytchett	..	..	) Open shop hours.	
Bartletts Stores, Frimley Green	..	..

Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and Other Diseases

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality During 1969

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 44	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 54	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 64	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	7	1	-	-	-	-	2	-

NOTE: New cases include 4 transfers (one female and three males)

The Register shows that the number of persons resident in the Urban District on 31st December, 1969, suffering from Tuberculosis was 122 an increase of four compared with the previous year.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Respiratory	67	49	116
Non-Respiratory	2	4	6

The following table shows the incidence of notifiable diseases in the area during the year, with details of ages, locality, hospital admissions and deaths.

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1969

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT (Corrected)										TOTAL CASES IN EACH LOCALITY				TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL IN EACH LOCALITY				DEATHS	
	All Ages - Years										Camberley and Yorktown		Frimley	Frimley Green and Mytchett		Blackdown and Deepcut		TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL		
	ALL AGES	Under 1	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4	4 - 5	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 34	35 - 44	45 and over								
Measles ..	117	7	10	18	24	23	35	-	-	-	-	-	62	49	6	-	-	-	1	1
Dysentery ..	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
Scarlet Fever ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough ..	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Jaundice ..	15	-	-	1	-	-	3	6	-	3	2	-	11	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Tuberculosis (Respiratory) ..	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
(Meninges & C.N.S.) ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Other Forms) ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ac. Meningitis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ac. Encephalitis (Infective) ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ac. Encephalitis (Post- Infectious) ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ac. Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ac. Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic) Para-Typhoid Fever ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric or Typhoid Fever ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning ..	7	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Malaria ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	146	8	10	21	25	24	38	6	1	10	3	-	83	56	7	-	-	-	5	1

Whooping Cough

One case was notified during the year.

Infective Jaundice

Fifteen cases were notified during the year.

Measles

There were 117 cases of this disease notified during the year and, as customary, this disease pursues its bi-annual characteristic of periodicity. One death occurred.

Scarlet Fever

No cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year.

Dysentery

Four cases of suspected Dysentery were notified and the diagnosis of Sonne were confirmed in two.

Food Poisoning

Eight cases of Food Poisoning were notified during the year, and seven cases confirmed as follows:

Salmonella Typhi-Murium - 7

Rabies

A small mongrel terrier which had been brought from Germany was returned home on the 4th October after six months quarantine. The dog behaved normally for about a week. It then developed symptoms suggestive of Rabies and on the morning of 14th October was missing from its home for about three-quarters of an hour during which time it attacked and killed a cat, bit the milkman's shoe and the wife of its owner. It was then caught by the timely intervention of its owner and the help of a Veterinary Surgeon and removed to kennels where it died on 18th October and infection with Rabies was confirmed within twenty four hours by the fluorescent antibody test and subsequently by histology. Nine cases of Rabies were known to have occurred between January and April in the area of Germany where the dog had been living.

Rabies vaccination was in fact commenced and given to all family contacts of the rabid dog as from the day before it died. It had, however, made many contacts with the children of adjoining Army families and it was very natural, therefore, that there was a considerable demand for vaccine from parents on behalf of their children who might possibly have been in contact with the animal.

It was, of course, difficult to know what constituted an abraded skin in a group of children whose ages varied from 2 to 6 years. In all, therefore, some 50 persons were vaccinated, mainly children, the majority belonging to Army families. The injections were given daily subcutaneously for 14 days and the Duck Embryo Dried Killed Virus Vaccine was employed. On the whole reactions were few but those seen were most marked in adults and evidenced by local reactions and in a few cases there was some involvement of the associated lymph glands. Reinforcing injections were subsequently given to close family contacts of the dog.

An attempt to estimate the efficacy of the vaccine was made by antibody blood serum titres and in the case of 9 adults in periods ranging from 7 days after the first injection was given to intervals of 3 and more weeks following the completion of the course. The results have shown that in the case of the one adult in which there was a known bite, a very satisfactory response was obtained during the course of vaccination. This was no doubt due to the fact that the patient had received the Rabies Semple Brain Tissue Vaccine abroad three years previously. Other antibody findings were variable, but in the majority of cases a response was shown after the conclusion of the full course of injections.

The Ministry of Agriculture under the Rabies Order of 1938 as from 22nd October served Detention Orders on the owners of dogs within a given radius from the house of the rabid dog and this involved eventually approximately 170 households. This Order was extended in December from a period of 6 months to 8 months and in March 1970 to 12 months. It was known that about 7 dogs especially were more likely to have made contact with the rabid animal and subsequently these were removed to quarantine kennels. Since October, therefore, we have of necessity pursued the need for enquiry into all animal bites and approximately 58 incidents were investigated during the year. In this we received helpful information from Hospitals, General Practitioners and the public. The police where necessary attempted to identify the animal in question and the Divisional Veterinary Officer arranged supervision of the animal, usually a dog, for a period of about 10 days. Post mortem examination has excluded the possibility of Rabies in several incidents of ill health or death in animals.

Immunisation

Courses given during the year

	<u>Age Group</u> <u>0 - 4 yrs.</u>	<u>Age Group</u> <u>4 - 15 yrs.</u>
<u>Primary</u>		
Poliomyelitis	490	41
Diphtheria	492	18
Pertussis	474	6
Tetanus	490	50
Smallpox	423	35
Measles	477	120
T.A.B.	4	139

Re-Inforcing

Poliomyelitis	517	1,159
Diphtheria	526	1,146
Pertussis	495	87
Tetanus	528	1,315
Smallpox	16	227
T.A.B.	7	108

B.C.G. Vaccination

Children over thirteen years of age are offered this type of vaccination against Tuberculosis as a routine each year and those who have not accepted this before are afforded the opportunity once again before leaving school. Students attending Universities, Teacher Training Colleges and other Establishments of Further Education are also

included in this scheme. If circumstances warrant it, children who have reached ten years can also now be vaccinated. The Mantoux test is used to indicate whether the child is susceptible to Tuberculosis and if so B.C.G. vaccination is carried out. About 82 per cent of parents consented and after the preliminary skin testing was completed it was found that 96 per cent of children were Mantoux negative and therefore in need of vaccination. In addition, some 33 children over the age of 13 years who for one reason or another had previously missed vaccination, were also included.

Mass Radiography Service

	Number X-Rayed	Cases of significant pulm. T.B.		Cases of primary lung cancer	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
General Practitioners Referrals	1,733	0	1	7	2
General Public, Factory Groups etc.	1,288	0	0	0	0

Smallpox Vaccination

This is generally recommended to be given after the age of one year.

During the year 458 persons, mainly children, were vaccinated and 243 re-vaccinations were given.

T.A.B. Vaccination

Injection against enteric fevers are especially available at the Clinic for school children and staff proceeding on organized trips abroad.

Swimming Baths

The Blue Pool, Camberley, continues to function as a large private swimming pool serving the area and much of its surrounding districts. It has a capacity of 250,000 gallons with a turnover period of approximately nine hours. Continuous filtration and chlorination processes are maintained.

Disinfection

Disinfection in cases of non-notifiable disease may be carried out on request, and the cost re-charged.

Vaccines

The Public Health Department supplies or obtains most of the following preparations for the use of the general practitioners in the area:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Diphtheria Antitoxin | 7. Gamma Globulin |
| 2. Diphtheria Prophylactic P.T.A.P. | 8. Tetanus Toxoid |
| 3. Diphtheria Prophylactic T.A.F. | 9. Poliomyelitis Vaccine |
| 4. Diphtheria-Tetanus Prophylactic | 10. Smallpox Lymph |
| 5. Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis Prophylactic | 11. Measles Vaccine |
| 6. Whooping Cough Vaccine | |

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1969

To the Chairman and Members of the

Frimley and Camberley Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting this Annual Report on the environmental health circumstances of the district and on the refuse collection and disposal services provided by the department for the year terminating on the 31st December, 1969.

The year was one which provided some unusual happenings which affected the work of the department. The first of these being a strike of refuse collection staff which, though a return to work was rapidly achieved necessitated a reappraisal of the methods of operation and the allocation of work and payment. This possibility had to some extent been forecast and the necessary statistics for the review of tasks and rounds were readily available to be assembled and their implementation has led to improved regularity of collection, stability of the labour force and considerable improvement in labour relations.

The second item was the outbreak of rabies described at length in the Medical Officer's Report which brought a torrent of enquiry to the office, though fortunately this did not necessitate an excess of outside investigation.

During the year also the massive constructional operation of the London to Basingstoke M.3. Motorway developed within the district and thus brought with it a number of complaints which are inevitable when an engineering operation of this magnitude is carried on in the close proximity of residential areas.

Within the department, a re-organisation of Inspector's districts was commenced at the beginning of the year to afford a greater degree of specialisation and thus avoid the possibility of differences of interpretation and application of legislation though with a small staff such specialisation must be flexible and it is imperative that each Inspector is up to date with all aspects of current legislation. Generally speaking the department continued its normal enforcement and supervision procedures dealing with public health, housing, food control, air pollution and health, welfare and safety requirements and progress is being made gradually to obtain improvement of standards. Staffing of the department was maintained at a reasonable satisfactory level but it seems inevitable that in times of high mobility and demand for labour, changes of staff must be accepted and 'lived with'.

I must record appreciation of the co-operation of all my staff and in particular that of my Deputy, Mr. Desbrow and the co-operation of the other Officers of the Council with whom the department has contact.

STUART V. ROBINSON

Chief Public Health Inspector

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLIES - MAINS SUPPLY

During the year the district was supplied with a mains supply of water from the Mid-Wessex Water Company now since amalgamation of Water Boards known as the Mid-Southern Water Company and a piped supply is made to each occupied dwelling in the area. The water is a hard water being derived from deep boreholes located in the Southern and Northern chalk outcrops outside the district and from the Bagshot sands. Routine sampling was carried on as in previous year and liaison with the Water Company is maintained.

The following is a typical analysis of the supply provided:-

'Reaction (pH) 7.5	Taste: Normal	Odour: None
Colour: (Hazen Units)	Less than 5	
Appearance:	Bright and clear, minute white deposit	
Electrical Conductivity at 20°C:	572	
Chemical Analysis:	milligrams per litre (parts per million)	
Total solids dried at 180°C	434	
Chlorine in Chlorides as Chlorion	43	
Nitrite Nitrogen	Trace	
Nitrate Nitrogen	5.2	
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.10	
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.01	
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C	0.24	
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	226	
Hardness as CaCO ₃ Carbonate	204	
Non-Carbonate	-	
Total	204	
Free Carbon Dioxide as CO ₂		
Residual Chlorine	0.15	
Iron	None	
Other Metals	None	
Zinc as Zn.	0.25	

Remarks: This water is attractive in appearance, of good organic purity and free from significant amounts of contaminating metals. A trace of chlorine indicates that control measures are in operation. As judged by this examination the water is pure and wholesome and fit for drinking.

A degree of fluoride content is natural to the water supply and this varies between 0.1 and 0.2 parts per million.

The Water Company also make additional checks to safeguard contamination of the water supplies by contractors and employees and checking of the water for plumbo-solvency is also carried out.

Routine bacteriological sampling and examination continued and in all cases the results have been satisfactory and demonstrated the high quality of the water received.

During the process of investigating matters relating to construction of works on the M.3 London to Basingstoke Motorway it was found during a hot spell that employees were making unauthorised use of water pumped out from the ground for drinking purposes. A bacteriological sample of this water proved to be unsatisfactory and unfit for drinking and immediate steps were taken to prevent further use of this source of supply.

Swimming Baths

Routine samples of swimming bath waters at the open air pool open to the public and at the School swimming baths were taken during the swimming season. Sampling results were reasonably satisfactory but in certain cases there were deficiencies which were reported back to the operators of the pools and steps were taken to remedy the conditions.

The growth in the number of swimming pools in the town continues and new pools are envisaged at several Schools in the district. The County Council are running Courses for the training of caretakers and other personnel who have duties of management and it is hoped that this will have the effect of improving the overall standards of such pools. The aim being to obtain a 'break point' standard of chlorination.

FOOD AND DRUGS INSPECTION

Milk - The sources of milk supply to the town are all from bottling plant and farms outside the area, the majority of milk being pasteurised. A small quantity of tuberculin tested raw milk however is sold in the district but it does not necessarily follow that this is an entirely safe milk, since undulant fever may be transmitted by untreated milk. Testing of milk however for the causative organism of this condition, *Brucella Abortus*, is carried out by those Authorities in the producing areas. All milk dealers and distributors are licensed under the provisions of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations and the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations.

Ice Cream - All premises selling ice cream are registered under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act 1955. The obligation to register however does not apply to those operators who make sales from mobile vehicles and there is therefore some difficulty in controlling the sale of ice cream by this method. Personnel operating mobile vehicles frequently hire the equipment from a producer of ice cream mix and it is sold under franchise. Regrettably the type of personnel carrying out this operation are frequently untrained and have little knowledge sometimes of the basic principles of food hygiene and although better control has been exercisable by the coming into operation of the Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles Regulations 1966 difficulties still arise in checking a vehicle after initial breaches of the Regulations have been drawn to the attention of the operator, insofar as a reinspection cannot be readily carried out as the vehicle may change its route or area of operation. Experience has shown that the larger manufacturers who operate their own vehicles and control their own personnel are invariably in compliance with the requirements of the Regulations. Samples taken of ice cream during the year were found to be mainly satisfactory.

Other Foods - Again a substantial increase in the number of food complaints was recorded in the department and it is felt that the lack of trained personnel in the food shops, due to the high demand for labour generally, is a contributory factor. Manufacturers experience similar difficulties in the control of their product manufacturing processes and both manufacturers and retailers fail to exercise full control on stock rotation.

Bread - During the height of the summer season owing to the high ambient temperatures a number of complaints were received regarding bread which had been affected by a tropical sub species of mould, known as *Monilia Sitophila*, which caused concern to a number of bakery concerns distributing in areas from Southampton to Basingstoke, Camberley and Woking and an approach was made to the bakeries themselves and to the Flour Milling and Bakery Research Association with a view to requesting manufacturers to exercise more steps to use an adequate amount of mould inhibitor. Bakers, however, are reluctant to use the maximum permitted amount as it tends to give an 'off flavour' to the product. The mould concerned is highly infective and appears as a pinkish powdery growth which throws off runners which rapidly transfers infection over a wide area and spores may be generated through the entire bakery premises in a short period. To some extent faulty hygiene may aggravate the condition and it was requested that steps be taken to thoroughly cleanse the bakeries of the sources of infection.

A total of fifty seven complaints regarding the unsatisfactory condition of food were investigated; thirteen of these were reported for consideration by your Committee where it could be established that an offence under the provisions of the Acts or Regulations had been committed and the following action was taken:-

Nature of Complaint	Action Taken
Mould on cheese spread with tomato.	Legal Proceedings instituted, fine of £10 plus £5 5s. costs imposed on manufacturer.
Foreign body in bread	Warning letter to manufacturer.
Foreign body in carton of Yoghurt (mould growth).	Legal Proceedings instituted, fine of £20 plus £5 5s. costs imposed on manufacturer.
Foreign body in jar of mincemeat.	Warning letter to manufacturer.
Button in fruitie bun.	Warning letter to manufacturer.
6 mouldy finger rolls.	Legal Proceedings instituted, fine of £25 plus £15 costs imposed on manufacturer.
Mould on steak pie with kidney.	Warning letter to manufacturer.
Mouldy sausages.	Warning letter to manufacturer.
Mouldy Cornish Pasty.	Warning letter to manufacturer.
Mouldy mini pork pies.	Warning letters to manufacturer and retailer.
Brown deposit in loaf.	Warning letter to retailer.
Glass fragments in packet of bacon.	No action to be taken.
Soft rolls spotted with mould.	Warning letter to manufacturer.

Of the remainder, action was taken up with the Manufacturer or Retailer on an informal basis to seek improvement of standards or correction of an unsatisfactory procedure.

A total of 167 visits were made in connection with such investigations and as these have to be necessarily detailed and painstaking take up a considerable time.

Routine inspection of food was also carried out by Inspectors and the following amounts were found to be unfit for human consumption and surrendered at the request of the vendor or as a result of inspection of the premises:-

			cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	ozs.
330	tins	Fruit	4	1	1	-
144	tins	Tomatoes	1	-	4	-
119	tins	Vegetables	-	3	4	13
24	tins	Fish	-	-	13	1
9	tins	Soup	-	-	8	-
84	tins	Meat	6	-	16	14
7	tins	Spaghetti	-	-	3	7
2	tins	Macaroni	-	-	1	15
9	tins	Creamed Rice	-	-	15	7
14	tins	Milk	-	-	4	14
25	tins	Fruit Juice	-	-	21	6
3	tins	Baby Food	-	-	-	13
3	tins	Puddings	-	-	1	8
3	tins	Coffee	-	-	1	8
7	jars	Cream	-	-	2	14
2	jars	Honey	-	-	1	8
4	jars	Meat Paste	-	-	-	5
3	jars	Onions	-	-	5	10
30	bags	Sugar	-	1	19	-
3	pkts	Jellies	-	-	-	14
1	pkt	Dessicated Coconut	-	-	5	10
1	pkt	Suet	-	-	1	-
33	pkts	Chocolate	-	-	4	2
		Fresh Meat	-	2	10	3
		Fresh Fruit	-	-	6	-
		Dried Fruit	-	-	19	8
		Cheese	-	3	18	8
		Cooking Fat	1	-	-	-

A further 20 cwts. of food together with 1,119 packets of frozen foods was surrendered by retailers as unmarketable for various reasons.

FOOD SAMPLING

In accordance with the duties upon the Council as a food and drugs authority the sampling of eighty one articles of food was made with the following results:-

COMMODITY	ANALYSED			ADULTERATED OR IRREGULAR		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Milk	3	1	4	-	-	-
<u>Milk Products</u>						
Instant Non-Fat Milk	-	1	1	-	-	-
<u>Meat and Meat Products</u>						
Ham and Chicken Roll	-	1	1	-	-	-
Beef Sausages	-	2	2	-	2	2
Garlic Sausages	-	1	1	-	-	-
Pork Sausages	-	1	1	-	1	1
Meatballs in Brown Onion Gravy	-	1	1	-	-	-
Hamburger with gravy	-	1	1	-	-	-
Minced Beef	-	1	1	-	-	-
<u>Sugar and Preserves</u>						
Chocolate and Hazlenut Spread	-	1	1	-	-	-
Marmalade	-	1	1	-	-	-
Glace Cherries	-	1	1	-	-	-
Mixed Peel	-	1	1	-	-	-
Mincemeat	-	2	2	-	-	-
<u>Sugar Confectionery & Chocolate</u>						
Aniseed Balls	-	1	1	-	-	-
Barley Sugar Sweets	-	1	1	-	-	-
Chewing Nuts	-	1	1	-	-	-
Chocolate Sticks	-	1	1	-	-	-
Fruit Pastilles	-	2	2	-	-	-
Liquorice Comfits	-	1	1	-	-	-
Orange and Lemon Slices	-	1	1	-	-	-
Raspberry Crystals	-	1	1	-	-	-
Rainbow Drops	-	1	1	-	-	-
Sherbert Fruit Sweets	-	1	1	-	-	-
Chocolate Polka Dots	-	1	1	-	-	-
Chocolate Nut Crunch	-	1	1	-	-	-
Milk Chocolate Assortment	-	1	1	-	-	-
Liqueur Chocolate	-	1	1	-	-	-
<u>Vegetable and Vegetable Products</u>						
Mashed Potato Mix	-	1	1	-	-	-
<u>Flour and Flour Confectionery</u>						
Irish Whisky flavoured Fruit Cake	-	1	1	-	-	-
Diet Biscuits	-	1	1	-	-	-
Dundee Cake	-	1	1	-	-	-
Blackcurrent and Apple Pie	-	1	1	-	-	-
Chocolate Crunch Cakes	-	1	1	-	-	-
Coffee Showboats	-	1	1	-	-	-
Swiss Roll	-	1	1	-	-	-

COMMODITY	ANALYSED			ADULTERATED OR IRREGULAR		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
<u>Fish and Fish Products</u>						
Sardine and Tomato Spread	1	1	2	1	1	2
<u>Fruit and Fruit Products</u>						
Fruit Salad in Syrup	-	1	1	-	1	1
Cranberry Sauce	-	1	1	-	-	-
Dates	-	1	1	-	-	-
<u>Cereals and Cereal Products</u>						
Rice Krispies	-	1	1	-	-	-
Blancmange Powder	-	1	1	-	-	-
<u>Beverages</u>						
Instant Tea	-	1	1	-	-	-
Instant Coffee Mate	-	1	1	-	-	-
<u>Non-Alcoholic Drinks</u>						
Lemon Barley Water	-	1	1	-	-	-
Chocolate Flavoured Drink	-	1	1	-	-	-
Ginger Cordial	-	1	1	-	-	-
Raisin Flavoured Cordial	-	1	1	-	-	-
<u>Alcoholic Drinks</u>						
Whisky	5	-	5	-	-	-
Gin	1	-	1	-	-	-
<u>Miscellaneous</u>						
Soup	-	3	3	-	-	-
Sauce	-	1	1	-	-	-
Jelly	-	3	3	-	-	-
Spaghetti in Tomato and Cheese Sauce	-	1	1	-	-	-
Almonds, Ground	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cochineal Colouring	-	1	1	-	-	-
Saffron Colouring	-	1	1	-	-	-
Brandy Butter	-	1	1	-	-	-
Mayonnaise	-	1	1	-	-	-
Curry Pickle	-	1	1	-	-	-
Gelatine	-	1	1	-	-	-
Hot Toast Savouries	-	1	1	-	-	-
Jam and Cream Bun Round	-	1	1	-	1	1
Risotto	-	1	1	-	-	-
Trifle Mix	-	1	1	-	1	1
Sage and Onion Stuffing Mix	-	1	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	10	71	81	1	7	8

Action was taken in respect of those samples not complying with legislation as follows -

Beef Sausages (2)	Samples contained preservative which was not declared.	Representations to retailers to declare preservative by notice in shop.
Pork Sausages	Sample contained preservative which was not declared.	Representation to retailer to declare preservative by notice in shop.
Fruit Salad in Syrup	Ingredients not present in order stated on label and one ingredient not declared.	Manufacturer agreed to amend label.
Sardine and Tomato Spread (2)	Samples deficient in fish content to the extent of 14 and 16 per cent.	Manufacturer agreed to amend declaration of ingredients and to improve quality of product to comply with code of practice and legislation scheduled to operate in 1971.
Trifle Mix	Size of lettering of name on label given undue prominence likely to mislead as to the nature of the food.	Manufacturer agreed to amend label.
Jam and Cream Bun Round	Incorrect labelling on display for sale.	Manufacturer/Retailer agreed to amend display label.

HYGIENE OF FOOD PREMISES

The introduction of a degree of specialisation allowed for more consistent and detailed investigation into conditions in food premises, coupled in many cases with the administration of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act referred to later in this report. Food premises in the town are mainly of reasonably satisfactory condition but owing to the frequency, in some types of premises, of change of both occupation and staffing constant vigilance has to be made. During the year a total of 323 visits were made to the food premises indicated on next page and active steps are being taken to follow up visits to those premises where deficiencies were found, to secure compliance with the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

TOTAL FOOD PREMISES IN AREA	298
CATEGORIES OR TRADES	
Butchers	26
Fishmongers	2
Grocers and Provision dealers	53
Fried Fish Shops	7
Greengrocers	42
Catering and Canteen premises	40
Bakers and Confectioners	30
Licensed premises	43
Dairies and Milk Stores	4
Other food premises	51
Food Premises fitted to comply with Regulation 16 (Provision of Washbasins)	296
Food Premises to which Regulation 19 applies (Provision of Sinks)	296
Food Premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19	294

FOOD POISONING INVESTIGATIONS

Fortunately no serious incident of food poisoning arose during the year. Such cases as were referred to the department and were investigated, mainly proved to be infections of individual persons by enteric organisms. Forty three specimens were submitted for examination to the Public Health Laboratory at Guildford and positive results were as follows:-

Organisms isolated:

Salmonella Oranienburg	2
Salmonella typhi-murium	6
Salmonella infantis	3
Shigella sonnei	1

No incidents of food poisoning due to staphylococcal infection arose, this being mainly precipitated by the initial contamination of food by organisms arising in sore throats, septic cuts, boils etc. and its development within the food during a period of unrefrigerated or otherwise improper storage.

PESTICIDE RESIDUES IN FOOD STUFFS

During the year a report was produced by three Local Authority Associations and the Association of Public Analysts on a survey of Pesticide Residues in Food Stuffs in England and Wales from the period August 1966 to 31st July 1967 in which this Council had played a contributory part in obtaining specimens for examination.

The report covered a wide range of food stuffs including meat and offal, milk, bread, fruit, vegetables, cereals, cooking fats etc. of both home and imported origins. The survey was into the effect of organo chlorine, organophosphorus, lead arsenic and mercury residues and the results of the first years operation of the survey showed that in general the amounts found were small. There appeared to be no short term hazard associated with the amounts found but it is evidently desirable that the amount of pesticide residues should be kept as low as practicable and continuous vigilance to this end is essential. An International Committee is working to produce acceptable daily intake 'figures' for a number of pesticides but levels have not yet been prescribed for all pesticides.

HOUSING CONDITIONS

Public Health Acts

Fifty six informal notices were served in respect of defects in houses and other premises due to unsatisfactory drainage, sanitary accommodation or nuisances arising from lack of effective damp proof courses and disrepair to property. In appropriate cases the informal action was followed up by the service of statutory notices in respect of eight properties to effect compliance.

Three properties were also dealt with under the provisions of the Public Health Act 1961 being buildings in a ruinous condition.

Housing Statistics

The Housing Manager has kindly supplied the following information:-

Dwellings completed during year	16
Dwellings under construction at year end	-
Total Number of dwellings provided by Council to year end	3489
Housing Applications waiting list at year end	538

Housing Acts

Reports were submitted upon eight properties which were considered to be unfit for habitation and incapable of repair at reasonable expense and these were determined as follows:-

Demolition Orders	1
Closing Orders converted to Demolition Orders	2
Closing Orders	5
Houses rendered fit for habitation as a result of action previously taken	3

A number of complaints were received regarding condensation in dwellings both private and council owned. Difficulty was encountered however in obtaining acceptance by occupiers of the reasons for condensation which are often due to the individual families particular habits and living circumstances and which can be avoided by intelligent and proper use of heating and ventilating facilities.

Rent Act 1957

No applications for certificates of disrepair were received during the year.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960

Four sites are licensed under the provisions of the Act for permanent residential accommodation. The largest of these sites, which had been the subject of considerable delay in the early stages of development, became virtually completed as far as the requirement of facilities was concerned the Council having agreed to the variation of the site licence conditions to reduce the requirement for toilet blocks on the grounds that the larger modern caravans which had been established on this site were already provided with internal water closet and bathroom facilities and were connected directly to the main drainage system. A variation was also approved to allow for transposition of car parking and recreation areas and thus allow for the development of covered garage accommodation on the site. Steps have also been taken by the management to provide facilities in excess of those required by the site licence in particular those relating to the making up and surfacing of the access road to the site and the provision of guide lighting to the site. Steps are now being taken to ensure that all the licensed sites are brought up to the standards required by the conditions prescribed by the Council.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Clean Air Acts 1956 and 1968

Industrial

New legislation prescribed under the Clean Air Act 1968 came into operation during the year relating to emission of dust and grit from furnaces and height of chimneys together with provisions for smoke control area procedure and is combined with the existing legislation under the 1956 Act. As far as this district is concerned the control mainly affords greater control of the height of chimneys and approvals were given where necessary under this legislation. Notification was also received during the year of seven boiler installations under the provisions of Section 3 of the 1956 Act. Smoke observations were made under the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations but in no case was any serious contravention noted.

Domestic Smoke Control

No action was taken to develop smoke control areas within the district but during the year the conversion of the area to North Sea Gas may well have a beneficial influence on air pollution from domestic sources as users on this fuel and electricity or oil will no doubt ultimately find that these fuels are more convenient than the solid fuels and switch to these for space heating and central heating purposes thus reducing the solid discharges in smoke and the amount of sulphur dioxide emitted at low level from domestic chimneys which in an area of this character is the major source of air pollution.

Nuisances

Complaints continued to be received regarding the burning of garden waste and industrial waste but the facilities now given for occupiers of premises to take materials to the tip under the provisions of the Civic Amenities Act may assist in reduction of complaints from this source.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1936

Dust Nuisances - M.3 London to Basingstoke Motorway

Commencement of the constructional work on the length of motorway passing through the district necessitated the use of heavy lorries and dumper trucks traversing the route and creating dust nuisances. This work was commenced during a period of dry weather and resulted in a number of complaints being made to the department of wind borne particles being blown into adjacent houses. Representations were made to the construction unit and the operators of plant with a view to taking steps to damp down when necessary to avoid nuisance from this source and co-operation was achieved and resulted in an improvement in the situation.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT 1960

A total of 146 visits in connection with complaints of noise nuisance were made being a substantial increase upon the preceding year. The construction of the motorway contributed to 25% of the visits but the remainder still shows an increase over the preceding year due possibly to more public awareness of the powers of control available.

Industrial noise warrants careful investigation and observation and often technical discussion by Inspectors as to the most effective remedial measure and some improvement was gained. Frequently however noise levels are found not to exceed criteria prescribed by British Standards and although strong objections may be made by individuals concerned no recommendations can be made for the pursuance of legal remedies.

Considerable noise and weight of objection stemmed from the operation of plant and machinery used in the motorway project and in the latter part of the year the increased use of heavy lorries and dumper trucks, particularly in evening hours, caused further complaint. Frequent visits were made and co operation of the Authorities sought but with a project of this type and magnitude it was impossible for all grounds of complaint to be eliminated, though certain measures recommended and taken gave a degree of relief.

PEST CONTROL - RODENT DESTRUCTION

There were 544 visits and investigations made into premises and land for the presence of rodents, the following table shows the distribution and result of treatment.-

PREMISES TREATED AS A RESULT OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED AND INVESTIGATIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR 1969					
R A T S					
	Dwellings (including Council Houses)	Business Premises (Shops etc.)	Council Properties (other than houses)	Farms and Small- holdings	TOTAL
Visits Made	220	61	18	1	300
Premises Treated	166 (159)	45 (43)	15 (7)	1 (Nil)	227 (209)
M I C E					
Visits Made	14	24	2	Nil	40
Premises Treated	9 (20)	20 (27)	2 (1)	Nil (Nil)	31 (48)

(The numbers in brackets indicate the equivalent figures for the preceding year).

A serious infestation arose in the Town Centre area in mid-year which presented problems of treatment owing to the proximity of sources of waste food and harbourage as a result of demolition and building activities connected with Town Centre development but the problem was overcome by variation of methods of treatment. It was estimated that over 500 rats were destroyed in this instance.

Other Pests

Properties treated, normally at economical cost during the year include the following:-

Ants	28	Clover Mite	4
Flies	16	Fleas	5
Bugs	4	Wasps	27
Cockroaches	6		

Mosquito Control

The usual measures were taken during the breeding season to reduce nuisance from the source but it is impossible at economic cost to deal with all infested areas satisfactorily and known principal sources only are dealt with.

House Longhorn Beetle

The Council's advisory service continued to be made available and four previously unrecorded infestations were recorded.

Twenty four post-war Council houses were treated by a specialist contractor during the year for eradication of existing infestations or as a precaution against future infestation. These properties are covered by a twenty year guarantee by the contractor.

At the request of the Ministry of Technology, Mr. Dare Andrews, Officer in Charge of Timber Preservation, New South Wales Forestry Commission visited Camberley and was given access to all available technical information and facilities to examine infested roof timbers.

Liaison continued to be maintained with the Forest Products Research Laboratory on matters of mutual interest.

The Building (Fourth Amendment) Regulations 1969 revised the 'deemed to satisfy' conditions applicable to the treatment of roof timbers in specified areas and extended the application of the Regulations to two further districts in Surrey and one in Berkshire, bringing the total to fifteen. In view of the nominal increase in building costs in the use of treated timber at the time of construction, it is difficult to understand why the application of these two Regulations should be confined on such a limited geographical basis.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse Collection

Collection services at the beginning of the year were delayed to some extent due to adverse weather and staff shortage due to sickness etc. and caused some pressure on collection staffs. The effect of this was to precipitate a short term strike and although agreement to return to work was quickly achieved led to a complete review of the operation of the service and the bonus scheme. In anticipation of this possibility however much of the statistical work was already being undertaken and revision was enabled to be undertaken without undue delay. The revision itself involved the equalisation of the work on the collection rounds which had, due to the rapid growth of certain areas in the district, become out of balance the adoption of 4 man crews on the majority of rounds and a better system of distribution of bonus on a team basis whereas a pool scheme had existed previously. In addition a time incentive was also incorporated in the scheme.

The result of reorganisation has proved very satisfactory and has led to improved regularity of collection, stability of labour and considerable improvement in labour relationships without undue increase in collection costs.

The volume of material to be collected continues to increase considerably due to growth of population and to the increased packing material in use and to meet this two 50 cu. yard refuse freighters were purchased and brought into use on the outlying districts and which has thus avoided a mid morning journey to the tip. Increasing use has also been made of the 1¼ cu. yard Bulk Storage container service provided, containers being either rented or purchased direct and which are serviced by the Council, some 90 containers being in use by the year end. The volume of trade refuse collected is also gradually increasing and now is bringing in a substantial income to the Council.

On the question of cost of the refuse collection and disposal services it is interesting to note that the Council is one of the lowest in the County, being the 3rd lowest of all districts and 2nd lowest of Urban Districts. A table of costs over the last 10 years and its relationship to rates paid is shown below:-

COMPARISON OF COSTS TO RATEPAYERS 1959 - 1969				
Financial Year	Total Rate Levied	Rate element for R Collection and disposal	Rates paid by average domestic ratepayer	Annual Amount R. Collection & disposal paid by average householder
		Pence	R.V. Average	
1958/59 *	15/-	14.5	£30 15. 0d	£2 9. 6½d
1959/60 *	16/4d	14.0	£33 9. 8d	£2 7. 10d
1960/61	17/2d	14.6	£35 3. 10d	£2 9. 10½d
1961/62	18/7d	15.7	£38 1. 11d	£2 13. 8d
1962/63	21/4d	15.5	£44 14. 8d	£2 12. 11½d
Revaluation effective from 1963/64				
1963/64	8/10d	5.4	£50 7. 0d	£2 11. 3½d
1964/65	9/6d	5.25	£54 3. 0d	£2 9. 10½d
1965/66	10/8d	5.1	£60 16. 0d	£2 8. 5½d
1966/67	11/8d	5.1	£66 10. 0d	£2 8. 5½d
1967/68	12/3d	5.9	£69 16. 6d	£2 16. 0½d
1968/69	13/3d	6.8	£75 10. 6d	£3 4. 7d
1969/70	13/10d	6.2	£78 17. 0d	£2 18. 11d

Frequency of collection at an unsatisfactory level resulting in large volume of complaints from rate payers.

Refuse Disposal and Raw Material Recovery

Refuse disposal continued at Watchmoor Road Tip by controlled tipping and though this caused concern to those residents in the area due to alleged loss of amenity, rodents, smells and insects no serious nuisances arose other than a degree of fly infestation. This was precipitated by an early period of excessively hot weather and flies were introduced to the tip in already infested refuse. Special equipment and material was purchased however and the infestation was brought under control by the adoption of daily powder dusting applications. It is inevitable however that whilst ever the tipping of crude refuse is practised occasional nuisances are bound to arise.

Further participation in the North East Hampshire South West Surrey Refuse Disposal Study also took place during the year and an interim report was published and made the following recommendations:

‘Joint arrangements for refuse disposal (already in existence in some parts of the study area) should be developed to facilitate the introduction of schemes of co-operation designed to deal with the problem in the most economic and least objectionable manner and have regard to the advantages of incineration over other methods of disposal. Short term arrangements may incorporate other treatment methods, but should not prejudice the long term solution.

Because of the shortage of suitable sites for the tipping of crude refuse, controlled tipping as the main method of refuse disposal in the study area should cease as soon as possible except in special circumstances.

A detailed study of the economics of treatment plant(s) for the study area be initiated with a view to ascertaining the type, number, capacity and location of plants required to serve the area, and should recognise that the time scale of the problem varies from one area to another, making it necessary to introduce interim measures to facilitate the best possible long term solution.’

The total amount of refuse received into the tip in addition to domestic refuse was 2,475 loads of trade and industrial waste together with 368 loads of soil etc. which was suitable for use as covering material.

Salvage of raw materials was maintained and an increased value of materials sold as follows:-

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrts.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	640	6	-	-	6,784	10	6
Textiles	18	11	2	24	336	9	9
Non-Ferrous Metal ...	-	11	1	22	75	1	5
	659	9	-	18	7,196	1	8

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The position regarding sewerage and sewage disposal is that steps are being taken to improve the standards within the district, by the provision of a new trunk sewer to serve the Mytchett area together with diversions of surface water connections, and the enlargement of the Council's sewage works to meet the increasing needs of the growth of the district and the standard of effluent required by the River Authorities.

The number of houses served by private drainage systems remains almost static as new properties provided with cesspools or septic tanks replace the premises connected to the sewerage system. The Council maintains an emptying service by contract and this to some extent mitigates any serious nuisance arising from this source. Increasing use is now being made of this service as shown by the following table, showing comparisons between the first and second year of operation:-

	1st Sept '67 to 31st Aug. '68	1st Sept. '68 to 31st Aug. '69
No. of Individual Dwellings Serviced	37	52
No. of Servicings Carried Out	60	81
No. of loads Removed	94	127
Total Cost	£202 2. 0d	£273 1. 0d
Average Cost per Cesspool Serviced	£3 7. 4d	£3 7. 5d

PUBLIC MORTUARY

The Council maintains a public mortuary at Frimley which is also used by Bagshot Rural District Council. 49 bodies were received during the year and where required post mortems were carried out at the mortuary.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

Inspection of premises under the above legislation was continued during the year with a view to obtaining a situation where general inspections of all registerable premises has been carried out and a report on this work has been submitted to the Department of Employment and Productivity the text of which appears below together with the tables of statistics required under the Act:-

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act became operative from 1st August 1964 since which time continued progress has been made in implementing the provisions covering the health, welfare and safety of persons employed in such premises. Owing to the various pressures on the staff of the Department from other aspects of public health legislation coupled with a deficiency of staff to carry out this work progress was not rapid and although an initial effort to carry out general inspections of premises was made in the early years, continued progress was slow. This position however has of late been rectified due to the appointment by the Council of an additional inspector who owing to a degree of specialisation within the department has been able to devote substantial time to the carrying out of general inspections. Nevertheless routine inspections have been made by other inspectorial staff in the process of carrying out other functions and occupiers attention has been drawn to deficiencies in respect of premises or equipment.

Arrangements for Inspection

With regard to the inspection, the groundwork having been done in obtaining a complete survey of premises, it is intended that a system of revisiting be instituted on the following basis -

1. Revisits to premises where on general inspection or reinspection contraventions of the legislation was found.
2. Periodical visits at say one year intervals to premises where specific hazards from the use of dangerous machinery may arise e.g. meat slicing machines, mixers, guillotines and presses where fencing may be removed, also to premises where other specific hazards exist.
3. Periodical visits at greater intervals to premises to ensure normal maintenance of statutory obligations upon owners and occupiers. Such visits it is anticipated should take place at three yearly intervals and where required be followed by further revisits.

Supplementing the above inspections will be routine visits made under other legislation often requiring corresponding facilities to be provided when failures to comply with the requirements of the Act may be observed. Newly established premises would also be subject to inspection at an early stage after notification.

Provision of Drinking Water

A number of cases were found where the source of drinking water was provided at a washbasin situated within the water closet compartment. Requests to occupiers to supply a separate facility met with some resistance but these difficulties have now been mainly overcome and the supply made at a more suitable position.

Lighting

This was found to be inadequate in a number of premises and improvement is being made by the substitution of modern fluorescent lighting for the tungsten lamps in use. It is imperative however that in order to get maximum efficiency from this type of lighting that the fluorescent tubes and reflectors are kept in a clean condition.

Overcrowding

One case of overcrowding was found in an office and was remedied.

First Aid Facilities

The legislation requires the maintenance of first aid facilities to a prescribed standard in premises unless a certificate of exemption is granted on the grounds that the premises are provided with a proper first aid room where treatment can be carried out by trained staff who must be employed on the premises. One such premises was granted exemption in this respect during the year.

Accidents

Seven accidents were notified during the year of which two consisted of failures of employees to take care in the operation of dangerous machinery, warnings being given in these cases; two of falls, in one case this being due to a high entrance step which has been rectified and the remaining three being cases where no contravention of the Act took place.

Notification of accident is required if an injury occasions absence in excess of three days and it is felt that there may be a failure of employers to do this.

TABLE "A" - REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Offices	8	88	34
Retail Shops	3	220	131
Wholesale Shops, warehouses	NIL	2	NIL
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	2	25	42
Fuel Storage depots	<u>NIL</u>	<u>NIL</u>	<u>NIL</u>
TOTALS:	13	335	207
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Class of premises	Number of pre- mises newly registered during the year	Total number of register ed premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year

TABLE B - NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS
BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES -

**TABLE C - ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED
IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE**

Class of workplace (1)	Number of persons employed (2)
Offices	1,285
Retail Shops	1,232
Wholesale departments, warehouses	38
Catering establishments open to the public	159
Canteens	9
Fuel Storage depots	-
Total	2,723
Total Males	1,272
Total Females	1,451

Following general inspection notification was given to occupiers requiring remedial measures to be taken in cases where the premises did not meet the standards laid down and the following table indicates the position:-

	FOUND	REMEDIED
Section 4 Cleanliness	1	1
Section 5 Overcrowding	1	-
Section 6 Temperature (including the provision of thermometers)	37	30
Section 7 Ventilation	27	4
Section 8 Lighting	28	10

	FOUND	REMEDIED
Section 9 Sanitary Accommodation	24	15
Section 10 Washing Facilities	26	9
Section 11 Supply of Drinking Water	10	3
Section 12 Accommodation for Clothing	1	1
Section 16 Repair of Floors. Passage	5	5
Section 17 Guarding of Machinery	18	4
Section 18 Training of Young Persons	2	-
Section 24 First Aid General Provisions	25	25
Section 49 Notification of Employment of Persons		
Section 50 Information to Employees	38	24

FACTORIES ACT 1961

Considerable attention was paid during the year to duties under the Act in relation to hygiene in factories and particular attention was paid to building sites where it was found that little effort was made by a number of employers to provide satisfactory sanitary accommodation in connection therewith. Primitive conditions were found to exist at some sites until houses connected to drainage systems had been erected and it is unreasonable to expect skilled craftsmen to accept such conditions in modern times when facilities can easily be provided by portable chemical closets and mobile accommodation units. The attention of building trade employers was drawn to this and the position is now improving.

The following tables show the prescribed particulars of matters under Part I and Part VIII of the Act:-

1. Inspections for the purposes of provisions as to health

Premises	Number on Register	NUMBER OF		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4,6 and 7 are enforced by Local Authorities	3	4	1	-
(11) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	135	292	79	-
(111) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	30	91	27	-
TOTAL	168	387	107	-

2. Cases in which defects were found

	No of cases in which defects were found				No of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H M Inspec.	By H M Inspect	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	11	11	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	92	75	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	4	1	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	1	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	108	88	-	-	-

PETROLEUM (REGULATION) ACTS 1928 AND 1936

Fifty licences were issued during the year in respect of the storage of 172,630 gallons of petroleum spirit and 9,445 gallons of petroleum mixtures.

Work under this legislation is continuous owing to the increasing number of vehicles creating a demand for increased storage capacity of filling stations and improvement in layout and facilities at stations to offer a more speedy service and choice of petrol blends. Supervisory work of checking and testing new tank installations, pipeline layout and the rendering safe of obsolete tanks either by removal, after certification of cleansing and rendering free from dangerous vapour, or by filling and rendering safe on site is carried out wherever necessary.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948

Responsibility for action under Section 50 of the Act is delegated to me but no burials at public expense were undertaken during the year.

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951

Five licences were issued under this Act which requires occupiers of premises to take precautions to safeguard the health, safety and welfare of animals kept.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1963

One licence was issued under this Act the provisions of which require proper keeping of animals boarded.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT 1964

No applications for registration were made during the year.

GAME ACT 1831

Six licences were issued.

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1964

No premises are licenced in the area under this Act.

SCHEDULE OF SURVEYS AND INSPECTIONS

made by Public Health Inspectors during the year

Food Premises and Vehicles	323
Food Inspection and Complaints	333
Buildings - Defects etc.	721
Dampness	226
Nuisances	256
Drains and Sewers	346
Cesspools and Septic Tanks	65
Watercourses	58
Water Supply	17
Swimming Baths	35
Infectious Diseases and Food Poisoning Investigations	90
Rabies	34
Pest Control: House Longhorn Beetle	176
Other Wood Boring Beetles	3
Other Pests	171
Rats and Mice	225
Housing Acts: Unfit Properties, including survey of properties	305
Overcrowding and Multiple Occupation	43
Improvement of Property	44
Caravans and Sites	65
Public Cleansing	597
Civic Amenities Act	15
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	409
Factories Act	387
Clean Air Acts	104
Noise Abatement Act	146
Petroleum Acts	84
Public Conveniences	38
Mortuary	9
Animal Welfare etc.	4
Other Visits, interviews etc.	493
National Assistance Act (Section 47)	13
Betting and Lotteries Act	28

LEGISLATION 1969

During the year the following legislation relevant to the work of the Department was issued.

Statutes

Public Health (Recurring Nuisances) Act 1969
Housing Act 1969

Statutory Instruments

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

No. 871 Meat (Sterilization) Regulations 1969
1817 The Artificial Sweeteners in Food Regulations 1969
1818 Soft Drinks (Amendment) Regulations 1969

Ministry of Housing and Local Government

164 The Smoke Control Areas (Exempted Fireplaces) Order 1969
411 The Clean Air (Height of Chimneys) (Exemption) Regulations 1969
412 The Clean Air (Height of Chimneys) (Prescribed Form) Regulations 1969
995 The Clean Air Act 1968 (Commencement No.2) Order 1969
1262 The Clean Air (Arrestment Plant)(Exemption) Regulations 1969
1263 The Clean Air (Emission of Dark Smoke)(Exemption) Regulations 1969
1750 Housing (Qualification Certificate and Rights of Entry Proceedings) Rules 1969
1798 Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) Regulations 1969
639 The Building (Fourth Amendment) Regulations 1969

Department of Health and Social Security

844 Public Health (Infectious Diseases) (Amendment) Regulations 1969
1039 The Food (Control of Irradiation) (Amendment) Regulations 1969

The Department of Employment and Productivity

1323 The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 (Exemption No.8) Order 1969

